BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864. NO. 106.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

The Georgia Legislature—Governor Brown's Message.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 10.—Gov. Brown's message was read to the Legislature to-day. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressment of provisions, removal of slaves and desertions from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on general subjects:

He commences by saying that the late action Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency. In our financial affairs the compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in forty days, at a less rate of internst than that pledged on full notes, resembles repudiation and bad faith.

The discussion of important measures in secret sessions is declared a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. He decnres the new military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fil the army, but they will stay at home on details, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights subordinates to the military power. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, under pretended necessity, confers upon the President powers denied by the Constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way by expressed declarations in favor of personal liberty. The Congress cannot confer judicial powers upon the Executive, and that warrants issued by the President are plain violations of the Constitution, and if this act is acquiesced in, the President may imprison whom he chooses—it only being necessary to allege treasonable efforts—and no court dare investigate the case. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war; expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought; and occupies half the message in showing the unchristian character. The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans he exonerates from causing it, and says the responsibility rests exclusively with the wicked Republicans who denied the compact of the Constitution and declared an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God. When these obtained possession of the Federal Government, the South was compelled, in self-defence to sever the compact of sovereign States, which wicked men promised to restore by the paradox—force. Under this pretence of *habeas corpus*, was trampled under foot—the ballot-box overawed—armies raised to hold the North and subject the South. A change of administration in the North must come before we can have peace. Revolution defends the right of State Sovereignty. Self-government did not provoke war, and an amicable adjustment has been refused.

Lincoln has declared that Georgia and other States are in rebellion to the Federal government, the creature of the States which they could destroy as well as create.—In authorizing war, he did not seek to restore the Union under the Constitution as it was, by confining the government to a sphere of limited powers. They have taken one hundred thousand negroes which cost half a million of whites, four thousand millions of dollars and now seek to repudiate self-government—subjugate Southern people and confiscate their property. The Statement of Lincoln that we offer no terms of adjustment, is made an artful pretext that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but negotiation, not the sword will finally terminate it. We should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready and will recognize our rights to self-government and the sovereignty of the States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted let the armed force be withdrawn and the ballot-box decide. If this is refused even a dozen times, renew it, and keep it before the North and the world that our ability to defend ourselves for many years has been proved. Should Lincoln boast of his numerical superiority let him be reminded of the reply of King Isaret to Benhadab "Let not him that girdeth on harness boast himself as he that pulleth it off."

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 12.—The *Herald* of the 5th contains the first accounts of the failure of the raid on Richmond. It says the news is neither definite nor satisfactory.

The draft ordered on the 10th has been postponed.

The news from Sherman is conflicting. The latest dispatch says Sherman has returned from his extended reconnoissance. He never intended to go near Selma.

Latest quotation of gold is 161¼.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 12.—A flag of truce boat brought 600 prisoners, Northern dates to the 10th, and European advices to the 28th. Recognition rumors are again current in financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone in case England gives a negative reply.

Exciting debate took place in the House of Commons relative to the Laird rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected—yeas 158, nays 178.

The Danes lost and regained Duppel. The release of the Tuscaloosa had been ordered by the British Government.

Gold in New York on the 9th advanced to 169¾ and closed at 165¾.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 12.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 9th has been received. Nothing definite has been heard of Sherman's retreat. His arrival at Vicksburg is contradicted. Kilpatrick's expedition is conceded a failure.

Another attack upon Newbern is imminent and active preparations are making to repel it. Gen. Grant is en route for Washington.

It is reported that Meade will be court martialled.—Charges have been preferred by Sickles. A serious collision has taken place between troops and the people of Southern Illinois. Particulars not given.

Mobs of a similar character have taken place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

A consul from the Imperial Regency of Mexico has reached Washington.

Later European news unimportant. Mair, formerly British Consul at New Orleans, died in England.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* left Cherburg on the 5th.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—The Yankee force engaged in the expedition to Florida returned on the 10th.

The force on Folly and Morris Island's have been largely increased.

No further shelling of the city.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 11.—At auction to-day Confederate eight per cent. bonds, due 1881, brought 115 1-2 and interest; bonds fifteen million loan registered, 122; cotton loan bonds 190 and closing at 187. Stocks generally lower. Gold twenty three. Sterling exchange twenty and a half.

Nothing of interest from the Peninsula to-day.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, Feb. 11.—Military movements on our coast do not appear to progress with much spirit. The Yankees have done nothing worth speaking of for a month past. They hold possession at Indianola, at Decrow's Point, the end of Matagorda Peninsula, at Saluria, at Aransas Pass and at Brownsville. Their entire force at these places is variously estimated at from seven to twenty thousand—it is probable that the smaller number is nearest the truth. It is doubtful if they have 9,000 men, including Mexicans and negroes.

They have offered the oath to no one except in the town of Indianola, and there they found not one in a dozen. Some took it, but the majority spurned the proposition. Yankees have been as conciliatory as their nature would allow. No property has been destroyed, except that of one or two absent rebels, who will get the worth of it out of the enemy before the war is over. Occasionally the Yankee steamers shell our woods at the mouth of Conny and then up to Evalsco, but no damage has been done so far save the killing of a mule and the wounding of three others. The beach is thickly stown with fragments of their shells for miles.

Lieut. General Smith is at present here on a visit of inspection to this part of his department. Both he and Maj. General Magruder are spending the present week in the camp. Brigadier General Slaughter has been made chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Magruder.

From Mexico we have intelligence of an interesting and reliable character. After the *Emeute* of November 6th in Matamoras, which left Cortenas in power, with Serina as nominal Governor, and Ruese the Governor, an exile in Brownsville, the latter proceeded to Juarez, in San Luis Potosi, and obtained a force of seven hundred men, with which he came back and undertook to regain possession. A truce was made and it was agreed that he should resume the reins and that Cortenas should have full pardon, on condition of his joining the Juarez government against the French. Cortenas subsequently demanded a share of public money which had been obtained by his own forced loan from the merchants of Matamoras.

A fight, ensued lasting all night, and resulted in scattering Ruese's forces and driving him out of the country. At the latest dates (January 17th) all was quiet in Matamoras, Ruese being in Brownsville. Vidaquerre has forbidden Juarez to pass through Monterey. He gives out that he will oppose the French, but it is understood by those who ought to know that he will give his adhesion on their arrival at Monterey and be at once appointed Imperialist Commander of the Northern line. Juarez is at Saltillo. The French are at San Luis Potosi and marching on Victoria.

Vidaquerre has 4,000 men under his command. The Yankee emissaries are stirring up the Mexicans against both the French and Confederates. Vidaquerre will, however, arrange all that when the proper time comes.

In Northern Texas the wheat crops, which was destroyed by the cold of the new year, is coming out better than was expected. Some depredations have been committed by Jayhawkers, but they are being driven out by detachments of cavalry and rapidly brought either to punishment or pardoned as their cases merit.

Quantrell and his men are wintering in Northern Texas. They will be heard from in due time. Preparations for planting are general, and in much of the lower country corn is already in the ground. But little cotton will be planted.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 13.—All quiet in front to-day.—Roads drying up very fast and will soon be in a passable condition.

Twenty-six prisoners captured by Mosby at Greenwich and Charleston, arrived to-day.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Eight shells have been fired at the city since last report. Nothing else new.

To Our Weekly Subscribers.

We send this issue of our Daily paper to some of our Weekly subscribers, the Weekly edition of yesterday being exhausted. We thought we had printed enough, but the accessions to the list are so large that we cannot keep up with them. We shall endavor to print enough next week.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law closing all liquor shops in the City of Richmond after the 1st of May. During the discussion on the bill, a member said the saloons were mainly conducted under the patronage and protection of Gen. Winder's detectives and Baltimore plugs.

THE BRIDE'S SISTER.

The bridal is over, the guests are all gone,
The bride's only sister sits weeping alone;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of the sister is desolate now.

With smiles and caresses she decked the fair bride,
And then led her forth with affectionate pride;
She knew that together no more they should dwell,
Yet she smiled when she kissed her, and whispered farewell.

She would not embitter a festival day,
Nor send her sweet sister in sadness away;
She hears the bells ringing, she sees her depart,
She cannot veil longer the grief of her heart.

She thinks of each pleasure, each pain that endears
The gentle companion of happier years;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of that sister is desolate now.

RUNNERS HIM.—The Danville *Appeal* mentions as a fact worthy of record, that, while merchants in Danville are selling flour at $300 per barrel, Mr. S. S. Lee, a farmer who lives in Caswell county, N. C., brought to that place a few days since, and sold ten barrels of flour at $75 per barrel. Truly this is an example well worthy of imitation.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2 tf ... RICHMOND, VA.

To the People of North Carolina.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-tf W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro. Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.

March 14-1w*
Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14 2tawlm

FARM WANTED.

A SMALL GOOD FARM WANTED, WITH GOOD buildings, situated near some Railroad. I will pay in Cotton, Flour, Bank bills, or Confederate money, or would exchange a good farm containing 500 acres in Chatham county, situated in the Iron and Coal region, with new buildings, &c., for a good farm in the Eastern part of the State—one could be examined preferred. For further particulars, address Post Master, Snow Camp, Alamance county, N. C. March 14-2t*

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26 td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBORO' House, on Wednesday last, my large, red and white spotted hound. Said dog has very large thick ears and his eyes appears to be inflamed from effects of distemper. He is very large and long bodied, and answers readily to the name of BUCK.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the proprietor of said Hotel. T. D. CHERRY.
March 12-2t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1863 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days. March 12-1w

Confederate copy one week and send bill to Progress.

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE BARREL OF EXCELLENT CIDER VINEGAR.
20 boxes of the Buck Brand Chewing Tobacco.
One barrel of New River Oysters.
March 11-3t* At WM. WHITE'S.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds. J. A. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED IN 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which the highest price will be paid or exchanged for them.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us. S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1863. 17-1y

SADDLE-TREES.

WE HAVE IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT OF SADdle-Trees, covered with rawhide, which we offer for sale low, to close out. GRINER & ETTER,
March 10-6t Cash.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

50 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bill to this office.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in 25 bills, what in 50's or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept, I will write or telegraph to that effect, giving postoffice address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. M., Box 61, Columbia, S. C. March 10-3tw1w*

ON SALE.

ABOUT 12,000 POUNDS OF NO. 1 SMOKING TObacco handsomely put up in papers and the papers in boxes of 500 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM. Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
March 8-1w* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITY TAXES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Friday, the 1st day of April, to take the list of City Taxables for 1864. Persons failing to render their list will be subject to double tax.

W. H. HARRISON,
March 10-3t Mayor.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-t15M Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPTS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 28 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halifax P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-5toaw

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, March 4th 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $4.50, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. DAVID WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and must in order packages forwarded by Brigade or Adjutants to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, sometimes causes delay in the forwarding of packages for Company shippers. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President—salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President—salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, Sec of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W W Sloane, of Ga, superintendent of Public Printing. S M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A D Kinnier, Treasury. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of Va, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. E. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

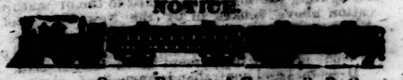
Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons concerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agents of the contents, will not be entitled to our risk they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Ass't Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

NOTICE.



OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March 10th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-11A Treasurer.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measure. If you want to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as the balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-12M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

W. L. LOWE,
March 10-12SM Cashier.

NOTICE.

PERSONS HOLDING CHECKS OR DRAFTS GIVEN by me, will present them before March 25
March 10-3t W. W. VASS.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL PAY ALL $1,000 N. C. Treasury notes to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 5s. CROMWELL & MITCHELSON,
March 11-td At Newsome's.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to furnish and repair buggies, gear carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to The Confederate Bookstore, JOHN PARES.
March 7-3m

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN GOOD REPAIR, CONTAINING [illegible] ROOMS, with [illegible] Cellars, Smoke House, Garden and [illegible] acres of land. Rent 2 years in advance, $2,000 from 1st of January to 1st of [illegible]. Good brick Kitchen and [illegible]

For further information apply to [illegible] in Newsom Building, or to [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

From East Tennessee.

The *Appeal* learns from a gentleman who left Longstreet's army on the 1st, that our forces had fallen back to Bull's gap or Rogersville junction, which is the key to the valley that runs from Bristol to Knoxville, following the course of the Watauga and Holston. The falling back movement was caused by operations in other departments, and the *morale* of the army was unimpaired by it.

With few exceptions the entire army has re-enlisted for the war, and a generous spirit of emulation followed the work of re-enlistment. Humphrey's Mississippi brigade led off in the work by re-enlisting for *forty years* or the war, which was followed by Wilford's brigade which unanimously gave their approbation of the measure by substituting *forty-one years* or the war, and within a few days the whole army, with the exception of one brigade which was on detached service at the time, had shown that the ice and snows of Tennessee through which they had marched bare footed throughout the past winter, had not chilled their patriotism, or their love for the cause for which they had suffered so much.

The army is, at present, in fine spirits and condition, and thanks to Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, better clad than any of our forces in the field, whilst the subsistance department has so far excelled all others, although no provisions have been furnished for the past four months, save those collected within the department.

Major General Buchner is in command of the front, and Maj. Gen. Ransom in command of the cavalry.

Important movements may be looked for in that department which will free not only East Tennessee from the galling yoke she has worn, but, also, Middle Tennessee and Northern Virginia. To speak more plainly, would, at present, be injudicious, but we can safely say to our readers, be of good cheer, for a brighter day will shortly dawn.

Latest from the North.

The following interesting summary of Northern news is made from the *Herald* of the 5th:

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 4, 1864.

The camp is full of rumors in regard to Gen. Kilpatrick's movement; and if one attempts to be governed by any of the thousand and one reports he will be misled.—The fact is there has been no communication with General Kilpatrick since he was at Spottsylvania C. H. on Tuesday morning at daylight.

It is feared that the expedition has not been as successful as was desired and expected, and, if such shall prove to be the fact, its failure may be attributed to several causes, among which are: First—the premature publication of the movement, and its objects in the republican papers of New York and Philadelphia on Monday morning. These papers reached the army on Tuesday morning, and were doubtless read in the rebel camps across the Rapidan before dark. The authorities at Richmond could have been thus notified of the advent of this Yankee host in ample time to be prepared for its coming—Second—it was publicly known and canvassed in the army as early as Friday morning, and there was not a secesh woman in or near Culpeper who did not understand it at least 48 hours before the expedition started. Third—the matter was fully canvassed in circles of the troops, and the friends of the Confederacy could have notified their *confreres* South through the usual channels, in time to have the expedition met at the outset with a superior force.

The storm arriving just at the starting of the expedition necessarily retarded the movement, and gave the rebels ample time to prepare for the reception of the force, even if they had not received intimation of the movement prior to Gen. Kilpatrick's crossing the Rapidan on Sunday.

I learn that Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Staff, and Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, are investigating the matter in regard to the premature publication above spoken of by the New York and other Northern papers, and from the character of the two, I have no hesitation in saying that an example will be made of some of them in payment for the indiscretion.

Deserters and contrabands have been coming in quite freely of late, until Tuesday night last, when the rise in the Rapidan put a check to the immigration.

Gen. Meade and a part of his personal staff went to Washington to-day.

The guerillas continue their deviltries along the line of the railroad. Last night a Government contraband was shot by them half a mile from Fairfax Station, at a house where he had gone for milk for an officer.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is assigned as a reason for the unexpected alertness of the rebels in preparing to repel Gen. Kilpatrick the destruction of telegraph and track of the Virginia Central Railroad was announced in Richmond by Gen. Lee, immediately after the occurrence, over the telegraph lines between Richmond, Lynchburg and Gordonsville. This seems highly probable from the fact that the expedition passed through Lee's pickets and beyond his army without a skirmish, and was met at some distance from Richmond by a formidable force of mounted infantry.

The Newspaper Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating that Gen. Kilpatrick arrived yesterday within our lines, with a loss of something less than one hundred and fifty men, having had skirmishes on the way. Among the missing are Colonels Dahlgren, Cook and Litchfield. Dahlgren and Cook are supposed to be prisoners.

Gen. Kilpatrick destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central railroad and several mills along the James river, and other valuable property. He penetrated to the suburbs or outer fortifications of Richmond.

A Panic at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—We learn from Norfolk that there was some excitement there yesterday among the rebel sympathisers, who professed to have intelligence of a great scare at Richmond owing to Gen. Kilpatrick's movements in the neighborhood of that city. Some rumors were that Richmond had been evacuated. Nothing definite, however, was known.

The telegraph cable across the Chesapeake is not working; hence nothing can reach here except by the regular boat or by sending dispatches across the Cherrystone.

It was generally understood that a force had been sent up by General Butler to co-operate with Gen. Kilpatrick; but nothing had been heard from this force at the time the boat left last evening.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is ascertained, from an official source, that orders requiring the draft on the 10th instant are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all necessary preparations.

The Florida disaster is the subject of much comment here, in and out of Congress, and a determination has been manifested to have it fully investigated.

General Meade, accompanied by several of his staff, arrived in Washington to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of War.

One hundred contrabands, captured in General Custer's expedition, have been added to the subjects of the Duke of Arlington, the soubriquet given to Col. Green, Chief Quartermaster of the department, and father of that colony.

It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions, that only twelve of the Revolutionary soldiers are now living, whose ages range from ninety-four to one hundred and five years, and whose pensions only amount to from twenty-four to ninety-six dollars per annum.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 4th, 6 P. M.—The stock market was strong this morning, and advanced prices were obtained on a large business.

The money market remains easy, with the rate of interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

The demand for exchange was dull at 174 1-4.

Gold opened firm in the morning at 161, from which it advanced to 161 1-2. It has but once before touched that figure since the great speculative movement in February, 1863, when it was run up to 172 3-8. Unless something is speedily done in Congress to check the gambling operations which are daily carried on in this market the highest point will probably again be reached before the 1st of May.

[illegible] Candidate for Governor of [illegible] and does not want any other than the present incumbent to fill the chair. Nothing would please the North Carolina boys more than to have him come on this Spring and give us a talk of two, and I have no doubt but that it would go further towards breaking up disaffection in the army than any thing else. The boys all honor, respect and love their Governor, and would go further to hear him speak, than they would to do anything else except fight Yanks.

The Band of the 46th has arrived at Camp and that with the 27th Band, give us music in abundance—playing anything from "Old gray horse can't you get out of the wilderness"—up to the soul stirring Marseilles Hymn, or the majestic strains of Old Hundred. Gen. A. P. Hill, I understand, has said that he has seventeen bands in his corps now, but wants he more bands and fewer Surgeons—he thinks the former benefit the men more than the latter.

We heard an yesterday that Kilpatrick, the Yankee raider, had not yet succeeded in making his exit from our lines, but was working his way back in that direction.

A part of Gen. Johnston's force was sent off early in the morning and I hope before this reaches you the telegraph will inform you that he and his whole force have been captured.

Private Jacob J. Duke, Co. G, 48th Regiment N. C. T., from Iredell County, died of pneumonia, in the hospital at Orange Court House, on the 27th February, after an illness of 7 days.

The health of the brigade is generally good—and the men never were in better spirits.

Yours, truly, HAL.

OPENING THE EYES.—The New York *Times* of the 1st instant contains a remarkable leading editorial article, showing the existence and growth of a feeling akin to despair in regard to the conquest of the South. The *Times* says there is

"A remarkable law of oscillation by which any strongly marked tendency of popular opinion is, sure in time to be brought round and given a direction diametrically opposite. Of this principle, the present changing, if not changed, tone of public sentiment in regard to the war affords a striking illustration. For several months past, and up almost to the present hour, the dominant mood of the public mind has been pitched in the upper keys of confidence and hope. Men read the future all bright. If the rebellion was not absolutely crushed, it must crumble at the grand blow our armies were preparing to deal it in the Spring. Beyond that period few extended their anticipations of active operations in the field; and as the imagination loves to fasten on special points of prophecy, it was currently accepted that the Fourth of July would see the war at an end. That a great change in this regard is passing over the spirit of men's dreams must be apparent to all intelligent observers.

And curiously enough (though in natural obedience to the mental law we have indicated,) we find the public thought swinging round to just the opposite extreme.—The task ere-while esteemed so light takes on imaginative burdens. The present tendency, if anything it is rather to overestimate than to underestimate what remains to be done. Where, before, men saw the rebel armies falling to pieces, they now see phantom legions coming, no man knows whence, to swell their force. The rebel resources, which a little time since were thought to be exhausted, are now inexhaustible. The rebel Generals, yesterday imagined to be so cowered as to be reduced to a helpless defensive, are to day credited with preternatural strategy, and schemes of offensive campaigns that would bewilder a Cæsar or a Napoleon, are freely attributed to these omnipotent plotters."

This shows very plainly the present condition of the public mind at the North. It is a condition of despair, which the *Times* says it does not refer to "with the vain view of attempting to alter it." It adds: "It was not wise in us to suppose, merely because the glorious work of last summer dealt the rebellion blows which ought to have broken down any cause supported by less devilish energy, that the rebels were, therefore, incapable of any further resistance." The events of the hour, we think, will scarcely tend to lessen Northern apprehension of the "devilish energy" of the rebels.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE CASE OF CASHMEYER.—The *Dispatch* of Friday says:

The charges preferred against this individual have not yet been officially examined into, and therefore the exact nature of the offence which he has committed is not fully known. It is the opinion of District Attorney P. H. Aylett, who has had possession of the documents which Cashmeyer slipped into the hands of one of the Federal prisoners sent North by the flag of truce boat which left this city last Monday that they contain nothing which can convict him of treasonable designs towards the Confederacy; but that the orders which he was endeavoring to get to his friends related simply to the great trust which had been reposed in him by the Confederate authorities, and were intended to increase their gratification at his getting along so well here.

The German letter which has been so often alluded to has been gotten through with by the translator, and is said to contain a narration of the many kindnesses which C. has bestowed upon Federal prisoners here, the object for writing which is alleged to have been to insure kind treatment in return towards his family, who are living at the North. Cashmeyer is still confined in Castle Thunder, where he is, in compliance with the request of Gen. John H. Winder, provided with a separate apartment, and a little better accommodations than the balance of the prisoners enjoy.

GOT THEIR RIGHTS.—The substitute men of Virginia have got their rights before the Courts and are now reporting at Camp Lee. The *Examiner* says:

The decision of the Court of Appeals of this State on a case made up to test the constitutionality of the recent act of Congress abolishing substitutions, terminates, for the people of Virginia at least, all judicial controversy of the matter. The Court unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the law referred to, on the ground that the substitution in the military service, as formerly allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in any respect to which the government was a party. Nor would the government have had a right to make such contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace it was, of course, repealable at the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract, and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attaching would have rendered the contract repealable it, in the judgment of Congress, the exigencies of the country required it. Congress was the sole judge of a public necessity of this nature, and the preamble to the law repealing substitutions recognized this.

VICTORY AT SUFFOLK.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Pickett, giving an account of a very handsome affair at Suffolk, Wednesday, by Gen. Ransom, was received at the War Department Thursday:

PETERSBURG, March 10.

To Gen. Cooper, A. & I. G.

The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters. G. E. PICKETT, Maj. Gen.

SUFFOLK, VA., March 9th,
Via Weldon, March 10th.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and after a short struggle drove them in a rout out of the town; killing a number and capturing one piece of artillery, and a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores.

The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning the bridges and leaving everything behind them.

We pursued them beyond Bernard's Mill.

M. W. RANSOM, Brig. Gen.

"WHO TO LOVE IN DEATH."—There is said to be in Paris at this time a very lovely, very charming young lady, who is destined by an extraordinary fate to go through the world without being married. She is a dark beauty, with magnificent eyes, a glowing cheek, lively expression, a graceful figure, in fact, altogether endowed with every attraction, even to that of having in her own right a fortune of 300,000f, and, being the only daughter, with a prospect of inheriting millions. This fair lady is now about twenty years old, and has been engaged to be married twelve times. Each time the seemingly fortunate lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the nuptial ceremony. Yet no suspicion of dagger or bowl can be cast upon the fair one; a dark, mysterious fatality has carried them away. Several died of typhoid fever, one was killed in a duel, one was thrown from a horse, two were drowned, two were killed by railroad accidents, and one hung himself! The lady has survived all these shocks. Thirteen may be for her the fortunate, and not the fatal number. Who will try?

[illegible] known, was the Siamese [illegible] Montgomery, the oldest free [illegible] has never suspended specie payment. The circulation now is about $13,000, and the bank is anxious to redeem them with coin.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

CAMP 48TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., March 10, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—We are enjoying the most beautiful Spring weather now, but the joy is not altogether *full*, as we know too well from experience that such fine weather as this is most admirably fitted for military operations, and Cooke's Brigade is always called upon to participate in all movements made.—The boys say that our proper name is Cooke's *foot cavalry*. This may be an appropriate name, or not, but after such marching as we had last week, almost every one would think that we deserved, or at least that by hard work we had gained that name. However, we are all well rested now and ready for another tramp whenever Squire Meade or "any other man" from that side of the Rappahannock thinks that they can make a paying operation by coming over here.—We count on the check that was put on the "Kilpatrick Dahlgren" raid however, keeping them rather shy of our side of the river.

There is a good deal of religious interest being felt in the brigade at present. Mr. Smith, temporary chaplain of the 27th, and Mr. Plyler, chaplain of the 48th, have been laboring very constantly and very hard for the last three weeks. There have been a good many conversions, and, at present, there are quite a number who are anxiously inquiring the way of salvation and what they must do to be saved.

The good work has been going on in the neighboring brigades, perhaps, to a greater extent than here, and we all trust that the interest here may increase until every officer and member of the brigade may come out openly as an avowed "Soldier of the Cross and follower of the Lamb." To-day we had the very great pleasure of hearing the Rev. B. T. Lacy deliver his address upon the life and character of Lt. Gen. T. J. Jackson. It is certainly a most admirable address, and the close attention the men paid to it was the best evidence of their appreciation of it. I wish every soldier in our army could hear it and that every one would resolve to strive to emulate that noble and glorious chieftain in his christain zeal and exalted patriotism.

I am glad to be able to say that the government is doing a great deal better for us in the ration line than they did a month or two ago. We get a little genuine coffee and sugar, molasses, rice, meat or flour, and beef or bacon almost every day, and the men enjoy it, I assure you. Some of the boys make their rations of sugar and coffee supply them with pocket money, and a furlough home, with an hour or two in Richmond on their way back to camp, is apt to put them fully up to the *market price* of every thing.

There is a little *scare* and lots of talk on the currency question; some of the regiments have drawn their pay for the last two months in Confederate money, and as they were paid off in tens and twenties, and as the first of April is coming on they don't know what to do with their money, and are making some as curious investments as any of the *home stayers* have made during the war.

Gov. Vance's speech at Wilkesboro' has been received and eagerly read by all who could get hold of it, and of all who I have heard express themselves, there is only one opinion, and that is, that it was the *right thing* in the *right place* by the *right man* who [illegible] in the right place, and where the [illegible] if he was [illegible]

For the Progress.]

[illegible] Peasantry, a piece from [illegible] our beloved [illegible] and one who [illegible] ment, I hereby protest [illegible] in support of [illegible] against the publication of [illegible] States have recently appeared in the columns of the *Yadkin* over the signature of "Amicus." Not recognising "Amicus" a friend, politically, and as such, I trust he will not take umbrage at the assurance which I hereby give him, that his articles, though calculated to deter some few of the disaffected from a prosecution of their ill-conceived remedy against what they are pleased to denominate *despotism*, are at the same time well calculated to give moral aid and comfort to the enemy. I do not question the integrity of "Amicus," neither do I impugn the motives which prompted him to indite the aforesaid articles. On the contrary, I freely accord to him honesty and uprightness of purpose in raising the cry of alarm against what he conceives to be an impending danger to the state of State.—There can be no doubt, however, that his fears have greatly magnified the threatened evil. That there are some who would compromise the honor and dignity of the old North State for the sake of peace, I fear is too true. That there are others who have spoken bitter things against the government because of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, regarding it a dangerous and unnecessary usurpation of power on the part of the Executive, I admit; but that the aggregate number of the disaffected in the State is sufficiently large to create any serious apprehension of a successful effort to take the State out of the Confederacy, is absurd to suppose. The enemy, however, believe it to be true, (and why should they not, since good and true men at home are found who can believe it,) and they seize upon it with great avidity as an indication of weakness and despair on our part, and use it as an argument for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, under the delusive hope that a few more blows, and the Confederacy will fly into atoms like glass under the ponderous hammer of the smith, to be gathered up by the enemy at their leisure, and remoulded into vessels to suit their pleasure.

The libellous misrepresentations of Gov. Vance, when a candidate for the position he occupies so creditably to himself, and the effect which his election had upon the public mind at the North, should have given us sufficient warning to beware how we indulge in extravagant conjectures, or repeat exaggerated representations of evils that may exist in our midst. Yours,

SINCERELY.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

In the address of the Confederate Congress which we have already placed before our readers, we were pleased to observe the following remark:

"We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms, consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions."

Our Government has repeatedly made this declaration since the beginning of this war. Indeed, before the commencement of hostilities, South Carolina first, and after her the Confederate Government, sent Commissioners to Washington to ask that amicable relations might continue between those who had so recently been united under the same government. In his messages and in his proclamations, our President has constantly kept before the civilized world the fact that we were figting merely in defence of our homes, and that the sword would fall from our grasp at the very moment when the Federal forces should cease to assail us. So recently as this winter, in acknowledging the courtesy of a foreign ecclesiastic the same desire has been reiterated.

It is true that all our appeals hitherto on this subject have borne no apparent fruit. When we have protested that we desired peace, they have replied by saying, "We are for war!"—"War for the Union;" "War to restore your alienated affections, and bring you into fraternal intercourse with us!" But unavailing as have been our past protestations on this subject, we are nevertheless pleased that our Congress in the extended address which it has published, repeats the wish for peace. Such an expression is in perfect unison with the feelings of our entire people. Let it go forth again to the world, with all the authority which our legislators in solemn assembly can bestow upon it. Let it appear side by side with the resolves of our enemy to "prosecute the war with increased vigor." Let christendom know what party is responsible for the prolongation of the bloody drama, which for nearly three years past has been in progress on this continent. Let the historian who recites the horrors of the contest record that the bloody strife was continued because twenty millions of men, claiming the right of self-government, were unwilling to accord to eight millions of people the identical prerogative on which they had insisted for themselves.

Though our appeals for peace have not met with the response which we had hoped, we do not think that they have been wholly unavailing. It is certain that there is a constantly growing peace sentiment at the North. It is restrained by the fierce howlings for war which are constantly kept up by the party in power, but the feeling is there, deep and inextinguishable in the bosoms of many. Indeed we believe that if the opinion of the North could be honestly expressed to-day, it would show a majority of legal voters in favor of desisting from war upon a people whose sole offending is that they wish the privilege of self-government. The few who express this sentiment do it in defiance of the reigning government, and at the hazard of imprisonment and damage. The number of outspoken people would be much greater if they were under no apprehension from the avowal of their convictions. It is unquestionably our policy to do every thing in our power to increase the number of unconditional peace men at the North. We believe that this can be done by carrying the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. Let us strengthen our armies to the utmost limit of our capacity. Let us be prepared, so far as our resources will permit, to encounter any force which the enemy can send against us. So long as they assail, let us determine to resist. At the same time let us steadily remonstrate on the injustice of the war, and hold up our earnest desire to be relieved of the necessity of perilling our own lives and of shedding the blood of the invader. To strengthen the Northern peace party, is at the same time to undermine the influence of the bloody dynasty who wields power in the Federal States. With the fall of the Republican party, we may promise ourselves an armistice—to be followed at no distant day by such a peace as that which is contemplated in the address of our Congressmen.—*Aug. Chron. & Sentinel.*

GEN. FORREST—MISSISSIPPI.

Wherever Forrest goes he makes his mark. No matter what opinion may be expressed of his military capacity, his genius never fails. He always wins, and not less by wondrous strategy than by heroic pluck. The Mobile *Register* says:

The Confederacy, and especially the State of Mississippi, owe it to Gen. Forrest to erect a monument to his heroic energy and courage. What he did for Georgia last year, in throwing his shield between that State and the invading band of Streight, he has now done for Mississippi and Western Alabama. It was he who defeated the Yankee campaign. It was owing to his address, courage and celerity of movement, not only that Smith and Grierson were whipped and chased out of Mississippi with immense loss but that Sherman was forced to take the back track, because the combined movement in which he was engaged had been frustrated and brought to naught by Gen. Forrest. If our infantry and artillery had been put into the fight as Forrest did his troopers, there is every reason to believe that we should have been rejoicing now, not only in a baffled attempt of the foe, but in a victory that would shine alongside of Finegan's splendid success in Florida. Gen. Forrest made a complete job of the Grierson column. That braggart cannot repeat his jocular boast of his successful canvass of the State of Mississippi. Forrest has whipped him soundly, and sent him howling and bruised back to Memphis. So much for the street report that Grierson was returning and Forrest retreating before him.

And now, what does this experience teach the people of Mississippi? The truth must be told, and it is that Mississippi has lost caste for her heroic constancy and patriotic fortitude since the fall of Vicksburg. It is painful to relate it, but it has been said and believed on all hands that the spirit of Mississippi was cowed by that disaster and her people have been ready to receive the Yankee yoke. Nay, even a darker picture is presented in her soldiers falling off from her regiments like autumn leaves, a sure sign of the demoralization at home, and darker all, the spectacle in Jones county, where armed deserters from their country's colors, have assumed the audacious functions of makers and executors of the law. Mississippi's fair fame has deeply suffered by these reports and by these facts patent to the world. We deplore it, and we would see her gallant people rise up in their strength and wipe from the proud escutcheon of their State these foul blots of dishonor. And now is your opportunity, men of Mississippi! You have tasted of the fruits of Yankee power. Your women, insulted and robbed and stripped by fiends in human form, while it were base flattery to call cowards. Your women can tell you how bitter are those fruits. Happily for you, too, there comes to mingle in your cup of humiliating experience a diamond drop of hope to cheer the with to your saddened hearts. Deliverance and vengeance. Behold what Forrest has done by his good sword and the true and valiant followers. See what courage and determination can accomplish; "the weakest shall become as David, and David as an angel." Arm and join him. Fight with him, for life, and you and your homes, your wives, your children and your slaves will be secure. [illegible] you were all in the castle of Gibraltar.

[illegible] to be able to state that Gov. Vance has so far recovered from his slight indisposition as to be at his office on Saturday.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

A chaplain in the army has recently narrated an incident, which strikingly illustrates the [illegible] character of General Jackson, and as everything connected with that illustrious and lamented hero is read with interest by our soldiers and by all our people, we take pleasure in giving it to our readers.

Immediately before the battle of Chancellorsville, the chaplain, while the enemy were making a feint of crossing the Rappahannock, near Hamilton's Crossing, was with my regiment in that neighborhood. Hearing that there was a fine battery on the hill near the Chancellor House, I thought I would go up and see it. On reaching the battery I found an officer standing there, with his cap drawn down over his forehead and an oil cloth cape over his shoulders. I took him for the captain of the battery, and addressed him as such. "What do you think the enemy are going to do?" said I, "will they attack us this quarter?"

"No," replied the officer, "I think not; they tried it at the battle of Fredericksburg, and probably got enough of it that time."

After further conversation, the officer asked me to which regiment I belonged. I told him I was chaplain of the —. "And to what church do you belong?" "The Presbyterian," said I. "Well," said he, "I'm a Presbyterian myself. Let us sit down here and talk awhile." I then sat down beside one of the guns, and the stranger told me his views of the duties and responsibilities of a chaplain, the kind of men they should be, and the vast opportunities of usefulness their position afforded them. I was much struck with his conversation, though he showed unusual interest in the religious welfare of the soldiers, and set him down as a remarkably pious man.

When the conversation had proceeded in this strain for some time, the officer arose, looked steadfastly across the river, and then turning to me said, "you had better get away from here now, I think I shall have this gun fired directly."

In a few minutes bang went the gun, and away went the shot, ploughing through the enemy's ranks.

As I moved off, one of my acquaintances accosted me and said: "Well, chaplain, what was the Gen. saying?" "General," said I, "I have not seen any General." "Why yes you have," said he, "you've been sitting down there talking ever so long with Gen. Jackson."

Imagine my surprise when I found that the unassuming, unpretending man I had been talking with, was the great hero of the war whose name was on everybody's lips.

This little incident is strikingly illustrative of the character of Jackson. It shows, notwithstanding his [illegible] achievements and world-wide fame, that his success had not puffed him up, that he assumed none of the air of superior, but was ready to enter into friendly conversation with any one who might fall in his way.

It shows, too, how his religion was always uppermost in his mind. Here he was at that moment confronting the threatening enemy, on the eve of hurling the [illegible] of death amongst them, and yet deliberately sitting down with a chaplain, to talk with him as to his duties, and seizing the opportunity in that way to promote the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. Noble man! Such incidents are a eulogy louder than any words, however learned or eloquent, could speak.—*Soldiers' Visitor.*

SUBMISSION.

Submission to the Will of God is the duty of every Christian. We should have such ardent affection and such implicit confidence in God as to commit ourselves into His hands and wait with willing hearts the various dispensations of His Providence, assured that whatever temptations may assail us; whatever afflictions may come upon us, whatever adversities may crowd our pathway, He as a wise and good being, will direct all for our good. Such a love as this for and such a faith as this in God would make the difficulties which now seem to tower up like huge mountains before us dwindle into insignificant mole-hills. With an eye of faith, a heart of love, and so [illegible] submissive and resigned, we behold the moral government of God every thing perfect, and view the changes of His providence, whether prosperous or adverse, as being adopted to our condition and best for us as probationers of time and travelers to eternity.

We have a beautiful exhibition of the spirit of submission in the example of Christ. Aware of the treacherous design of Judas, he retired to the lone garden of Gethsemane sorrowful and heavy of spirit. While about to be betrayed into the hands of His enemies, and [illegible] the painful and agonizing hour of His death in view there in that awful solemn spot, while His disciples [illegible] He poured out his soul, which had become [illegible] sorrowful, even unto death," in pious submission to the will of His Father. "O my father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done." How touching these words of the Savior. How full that sweet and heavenly spirit which should ever characterize the followers of the Holy One. How often do we have to retire to the solitude—to the deserted chamber—to the sick chamber—the chamber of death; to the recent place of departed friends and pour out our sorrows in flowing tears. And while the bereavements of [illegible] crowd fast and heavy upon us and dash from our lips the cup of pleasure, do we view them as dispensations of Providence designed to accomplish some good end and exclaim "Thy will be done?" When that parent was taken from your side; when that companion was torn from your embrace; when that sweet child, like the flower, drooped and died, your soul was exceeding sorrowful; but amid the groans of your bleeding humanity did your lips express the divine feeling of your heart in those sweet and plaintive words of resignation, "Thy will be done?"

Too often when the blow is struck, the wound laid bare and the tears flow fast and bitter—but not tears of submission—our hearts murmur. Forgetting that God's hand inflicted the wound, and that the balm of His grace will heal it again, we fret and complain.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER IN DEATH.

It was just after the battle where hundreds of brave men had fallen, never to bear arms again, and where hundreds more were wounded, that a soldier came to the chaplain and said, "Chaplain, one of our boys is badly wounded and wants to see you right away."

Hurriedly following the soldier, I was taken to the hospital, and led to a bed upon which lay a noble young soldier. He was pale and blood-stained from a terrible wound above the temple. I saw at a glance that he must die but a few hours to live upon earth. Taking his hand I said to him, "Well my brother what can I do for you?" The poor dying soldier looked up in my face, and placing his finger where his hair was stained with blood, he said—"Chaplain, cut a big lock from here for mother, mother, mind, Chaplain!" I hesitated to do it. He said, "Don't be afraid, Chaplain, to disfigure my hair. It is for mother and nobody will come to see me in the hospital house to-morrow."

I did as he requested me. "Now Chaplain" said the dying man, "I want you to kneel down by me and return thanks to God!" "For what?" I asked. "For giving me such a mother. Oh! Chaplain, she is a good mother, and her teachings comfort and console me now. And, Chaplain, I thank God that by His grace I am a Christian. Oh! what would I do now if I wasn't a Christian? I know that my Redeemer liveth. I feel that His finished work has saved me. And, Chaplain, thank God for giving me a dying grace. He has made my dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are. Thank Him for the promised home in glory. I'll soon be there—there, where there is no war, no sorrow, nor desolation, nor death—where I'll see Jesus, and be forever with the Lord!"

I knelt by the dying man, and thanked God for the blessings he had bestowed upon him—the blessings of a good mother, a Christian hope, and dying grace to bear testimony to God's faithfulness. Shortly after the prayer, he said, "Good-bye, Chaplain; if you ever see my mother, tell her it was all well!"

RAID ON THE PENINSULA.—A Richmond paper of Friday gives the following account of a raid on the Peninsula:

Reports were received in the city yesterday of the appearance of a Yankee force on the Peninsula, which proved to be true. From passengers by the York river road yesterday afternoon, we get some particulars of the movement, which appears to be merely a raid for the destruction of property. On Monday last three gunboats and six transports reached West Point, and sent ashore a body of infantry. They then proceeded up the Mattaponi river, and landed a body of troops, which marched to King and Queen C. H. A passenger who came from Fraser's Ferry says that about daylight yesterday morning a conflagration was observed at the Court House, six miles off, which was reported to be the burning of the Court House and a mill near it. Shortly afterwards a detachment of about 150 Yankees came to Fraser's Ferry and fired on some of our men who were there, but we succeeded in effecting their escape.

The reported burning of the Court House is not confirmed by other passengers. They say that the Yankees came into the county on Monday, and camped at Mr. Armistead's farm, taking all his corn and provisions. That night they were fired into by some of our scouts, and one of them was killed. They stayed Tuesday and left at 12 o'clock in the day, and then fell back below Hickford. If the burning spoken of was done by them they must have returned Tuesday night.

LITERARY.—"It was the saying of the Jewish Rabbi, that if a sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth paper, it would not be sufficient to write down all the praises due to God for liberty."

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned *sine die* at a late hour on Thursday night.